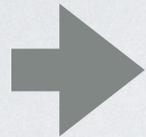


EXTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

USG

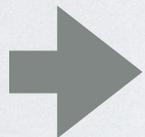


Diagnostic tool

Cryptorchidism Tumors

Cystic degeneration Mineralisation

Hypoplasia

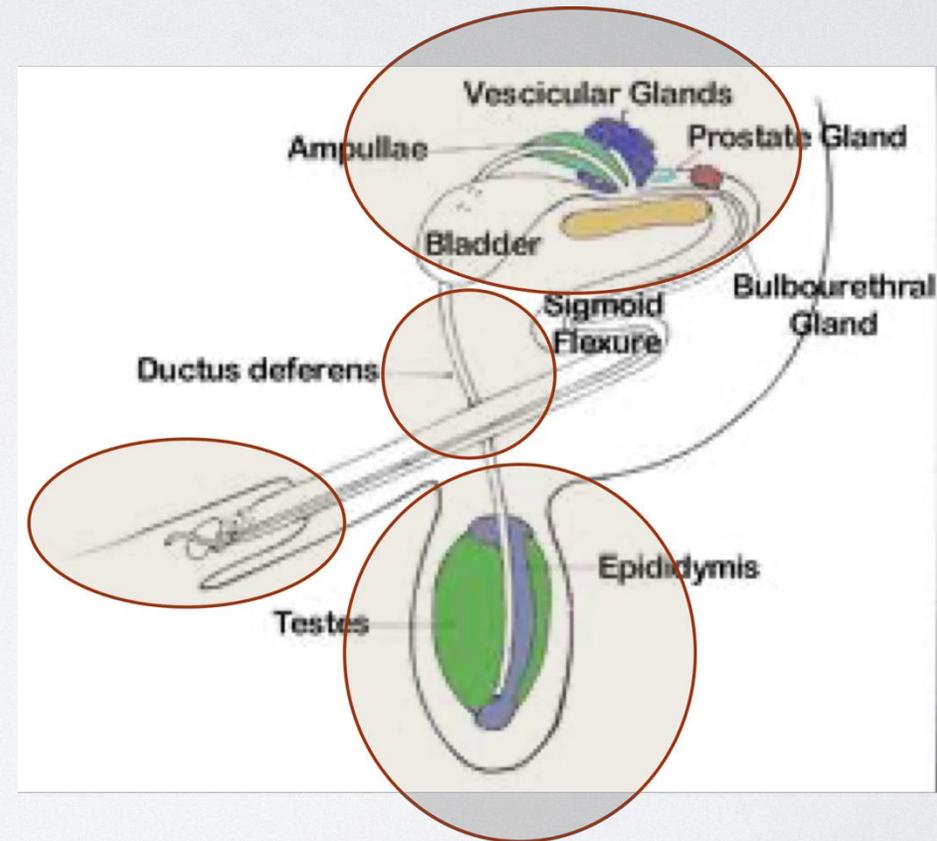


Physiologic examination

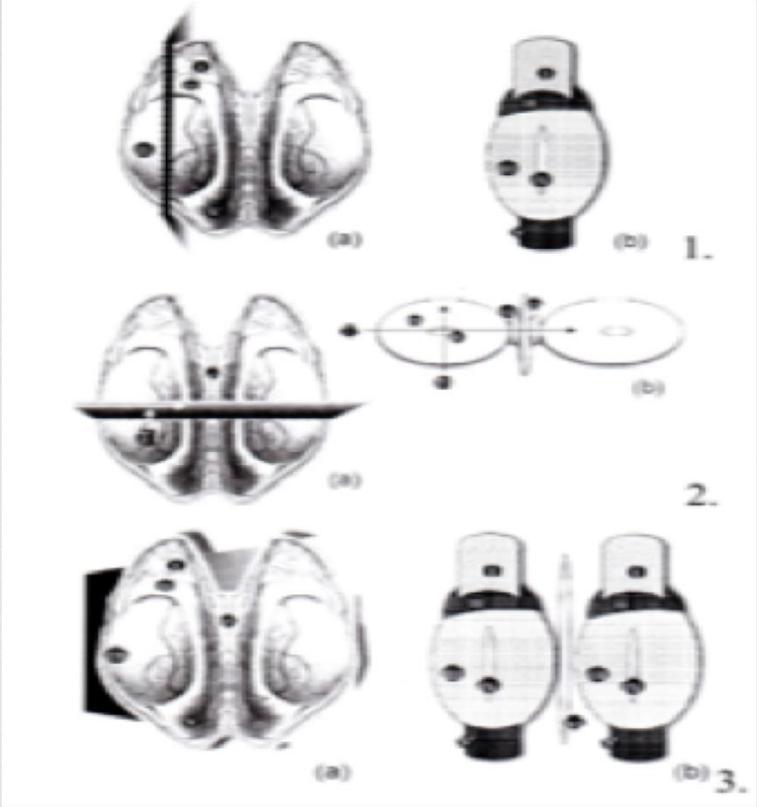
Vascularisation

Ecogenity Testicular volume

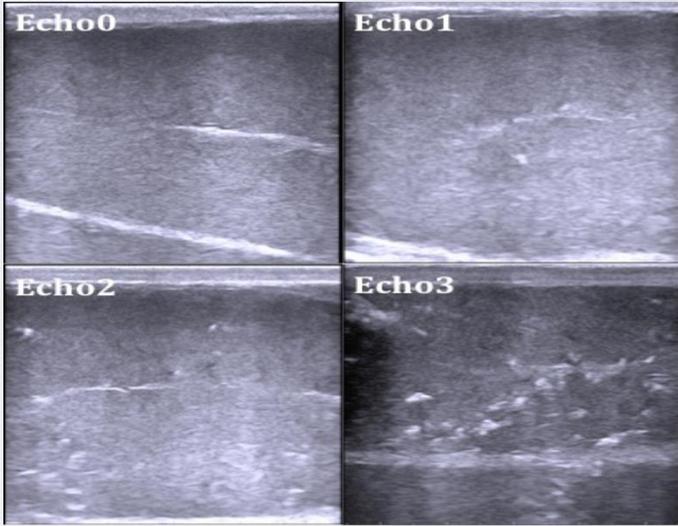
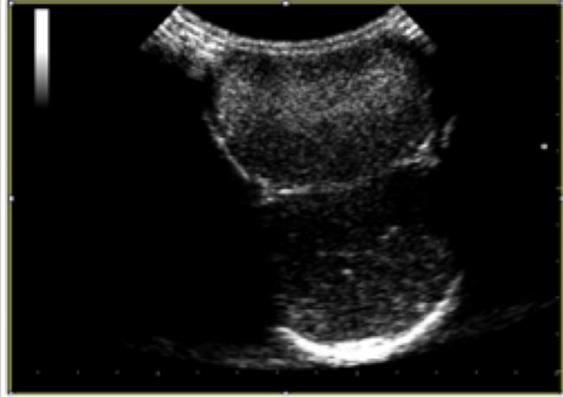
Spermatic cord frequency



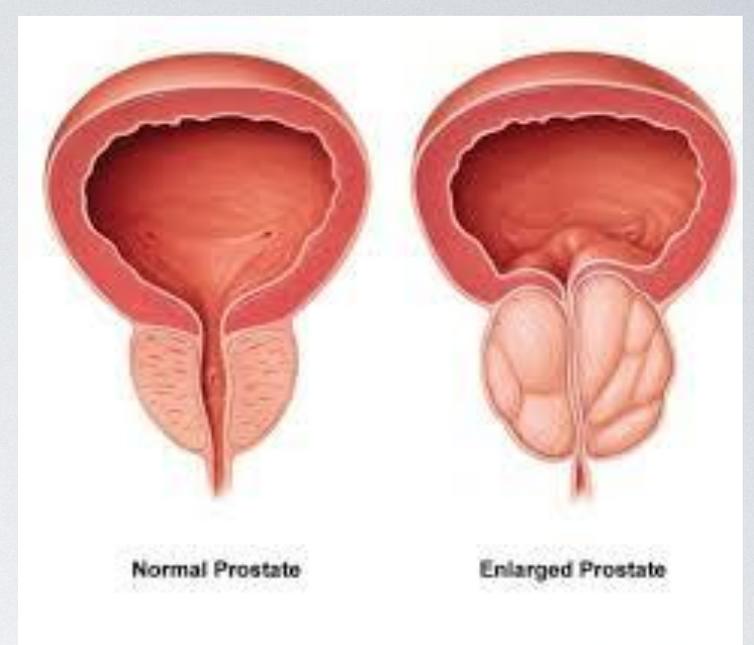
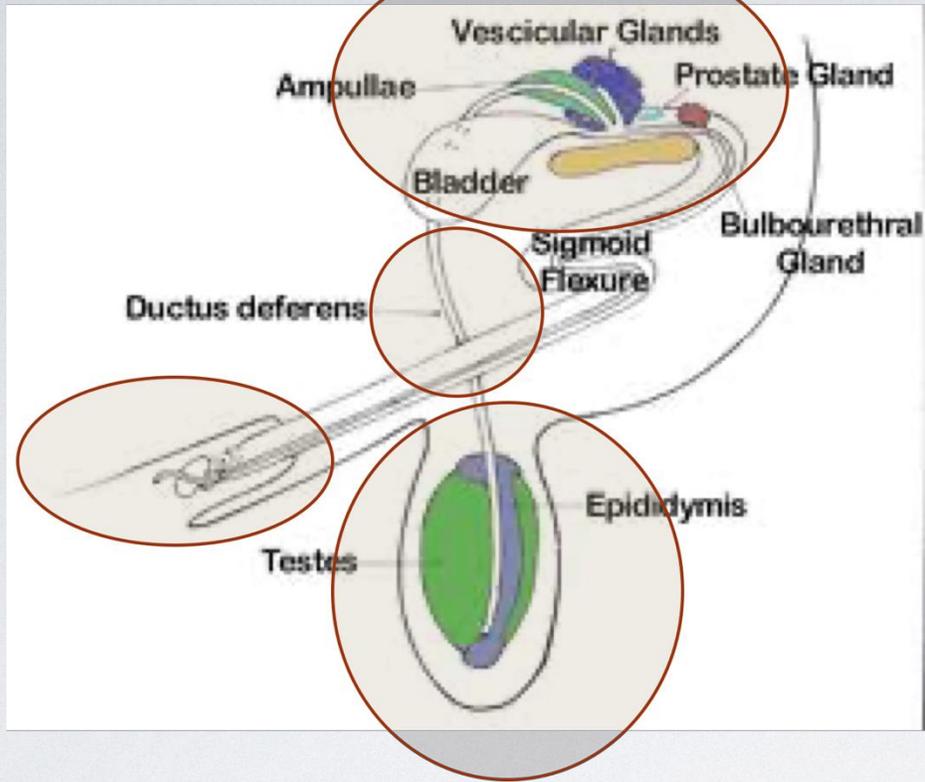
EXTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS



Standardised approach



Ecogenicity



Organ

Function

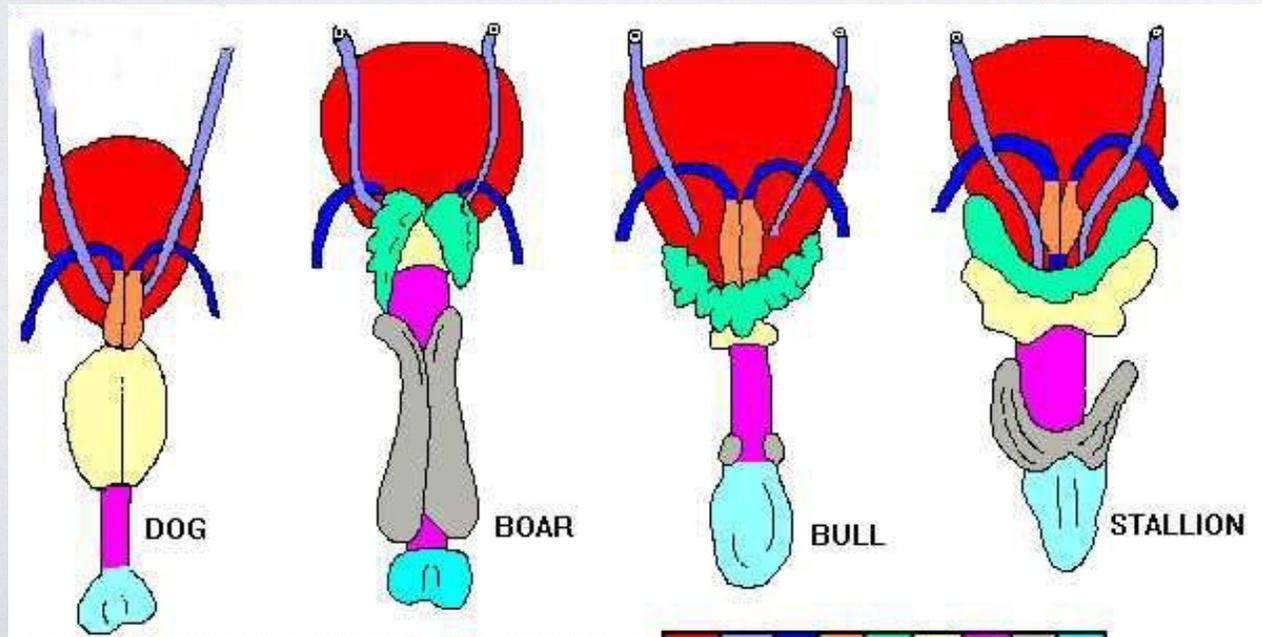
Seminal Vesicle

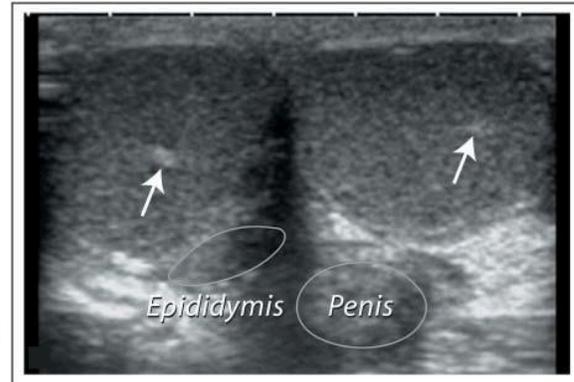
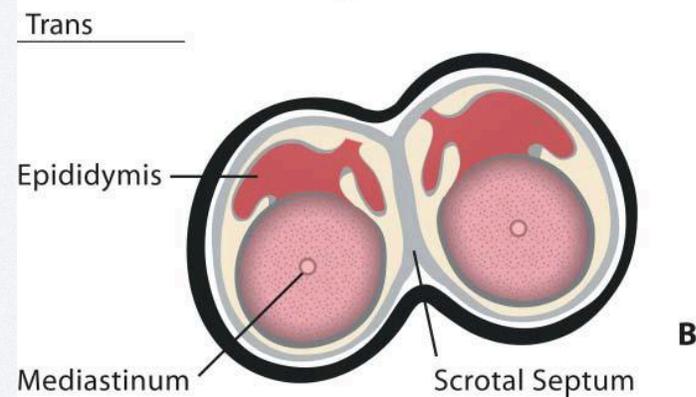
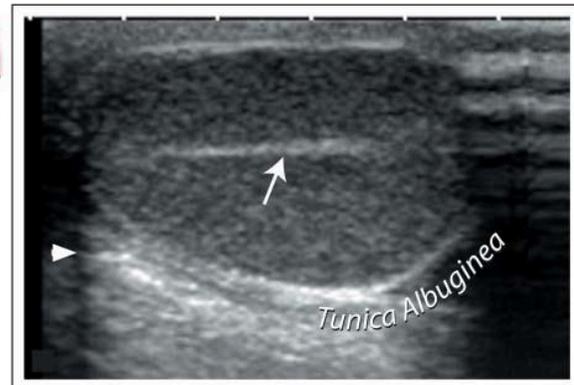
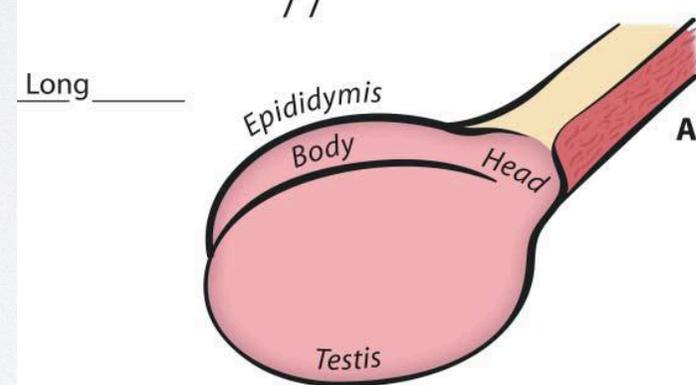
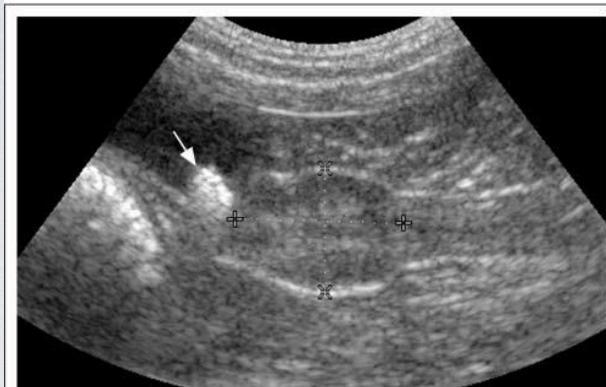
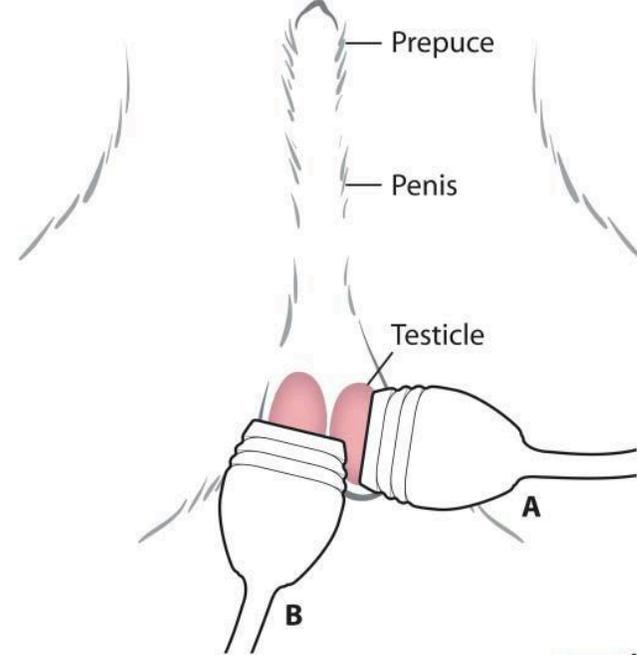
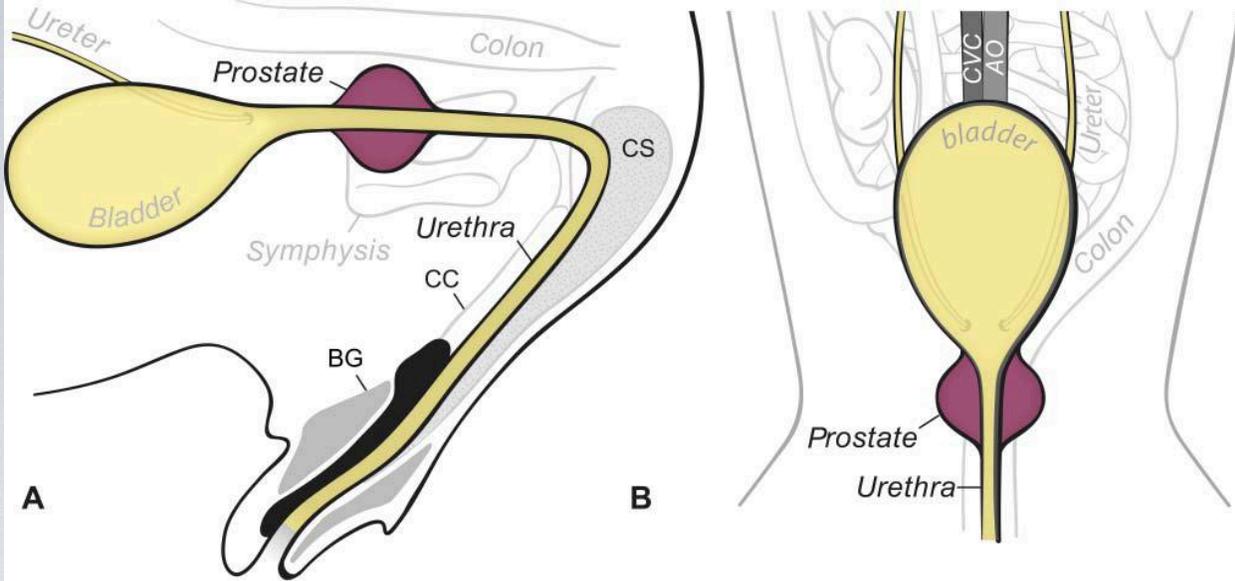
Secrete thick liquid to transport sperm

Prostate

Secrete thin liquid to neutralise vaginal environment and nourish sperm

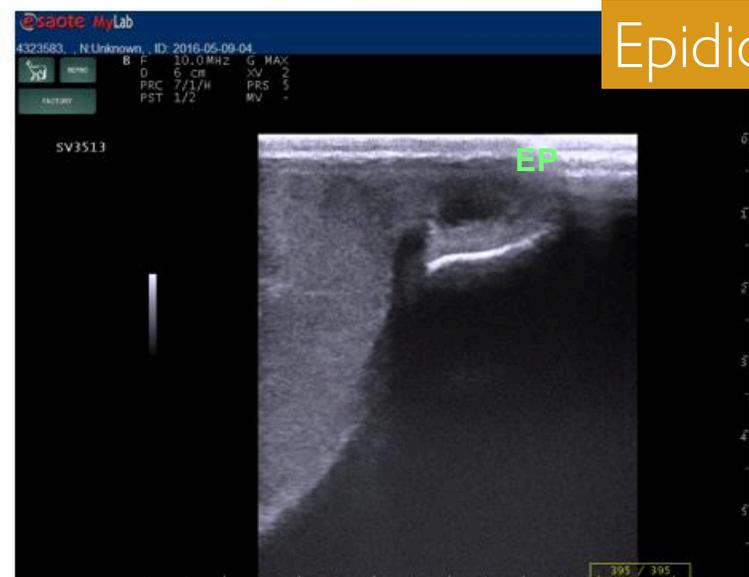
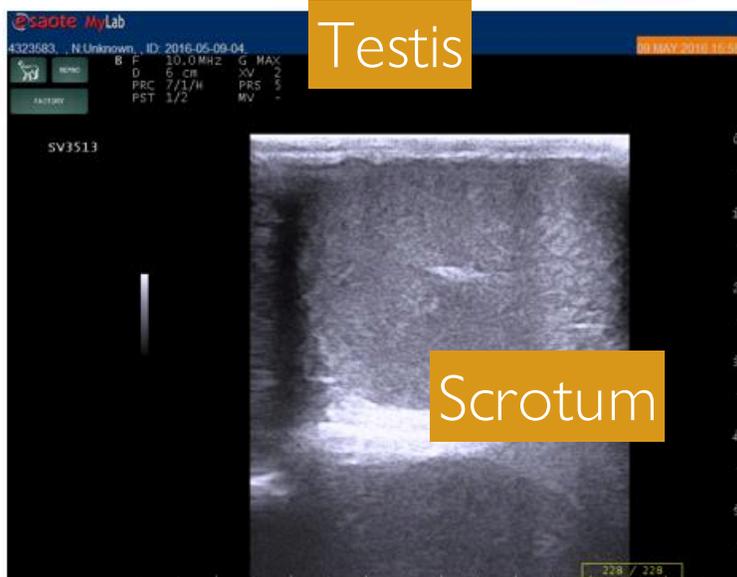
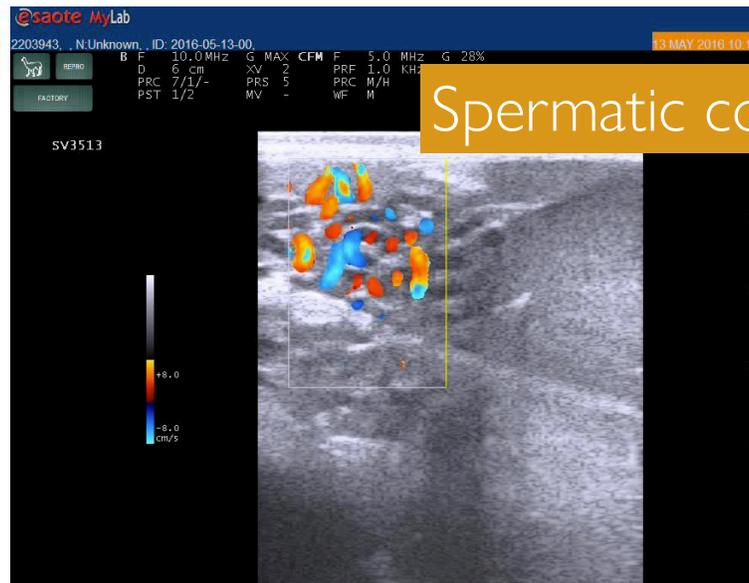
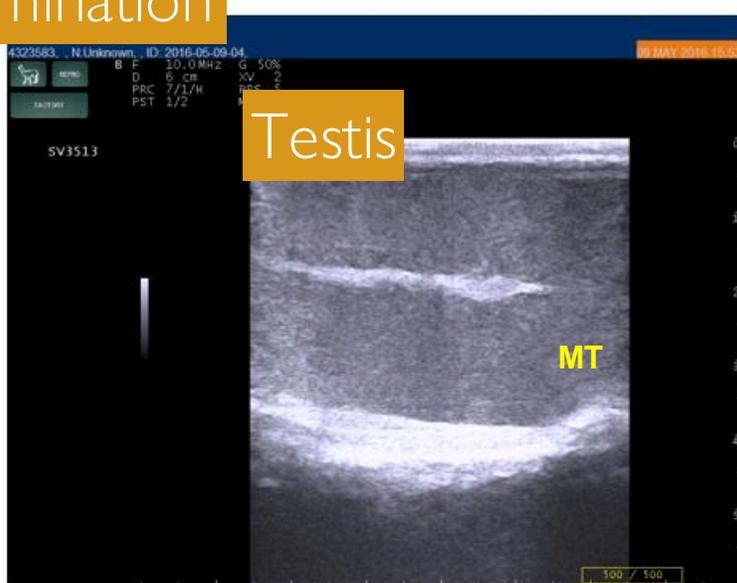
Cowper or Bulbourethral gland
Lubrication & vaginal Plug





EXTERNAL REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS

Pyhsiologic examination



Varicocele

Pyocele

Hematocoele

Spermatocoele

testicular torsion

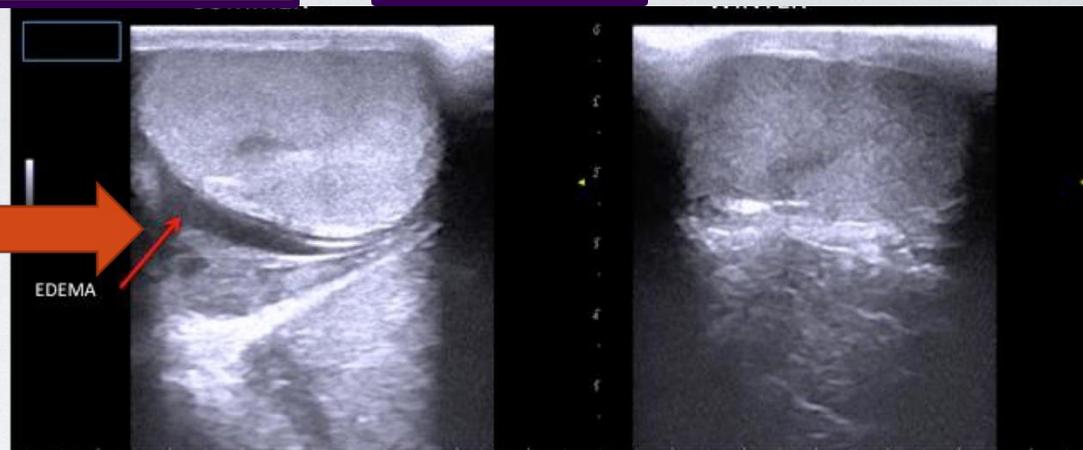
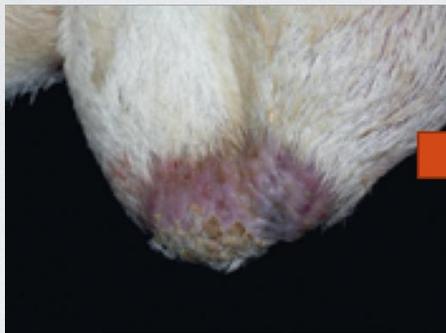
Trauma

Testicular rupture

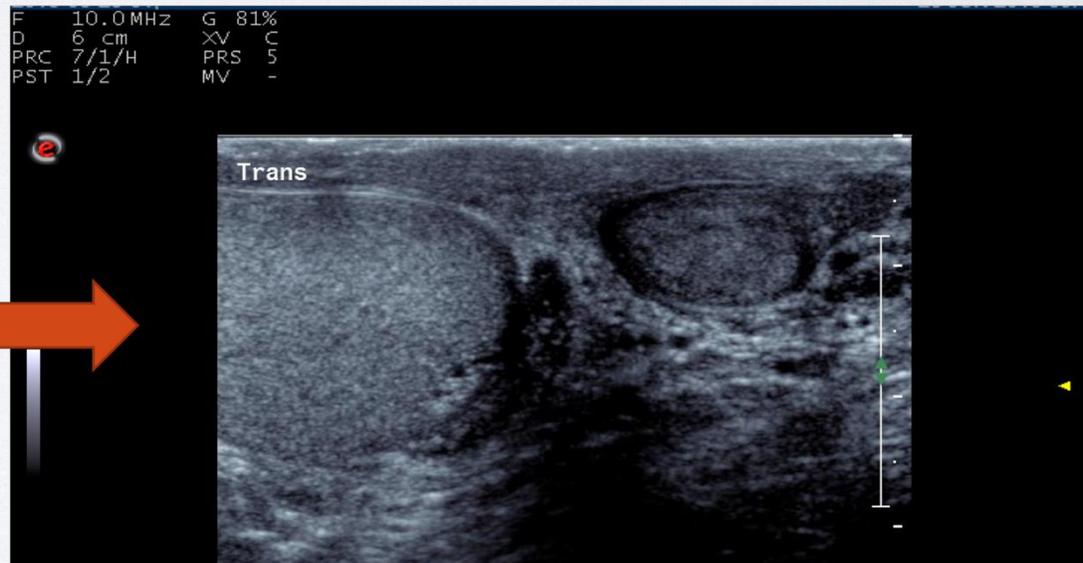
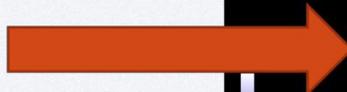
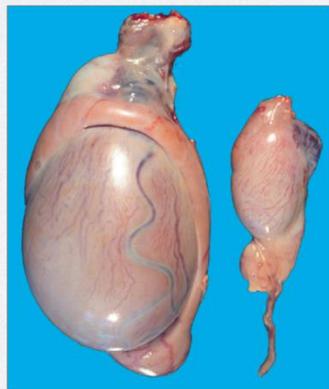
vasculitis

Hydrocele

results from the accumulation of blood within the vaginal sac, usually as a consequence of trauma.



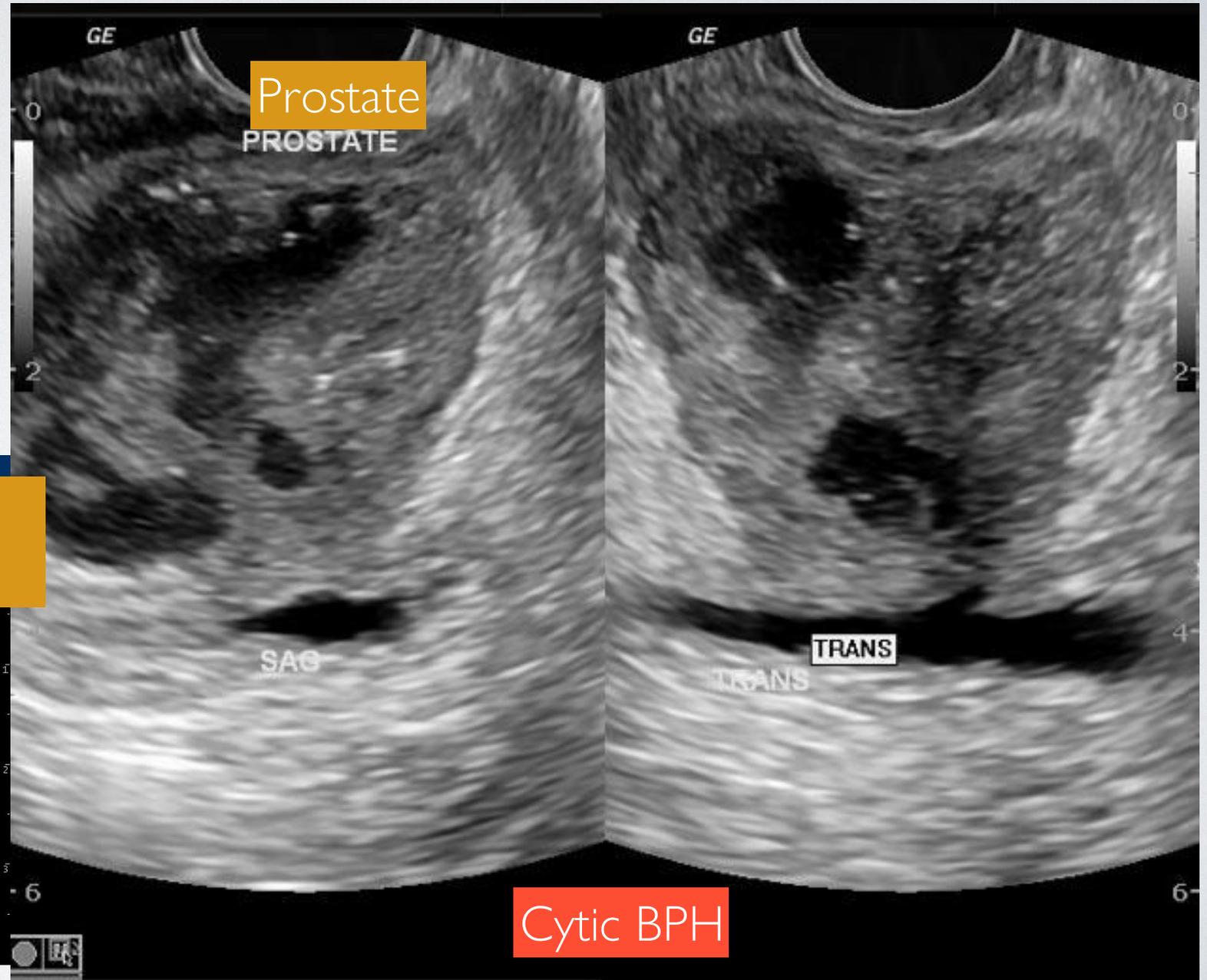
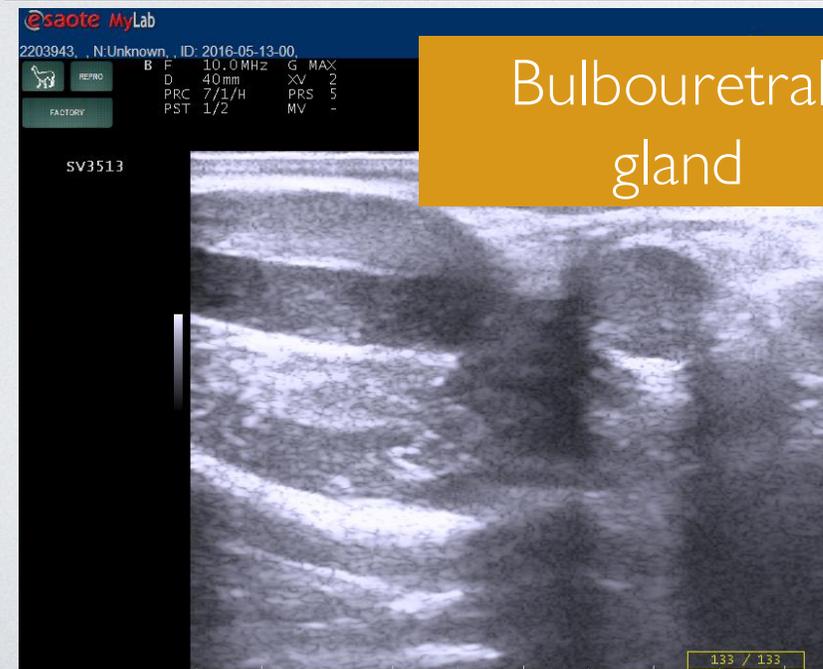
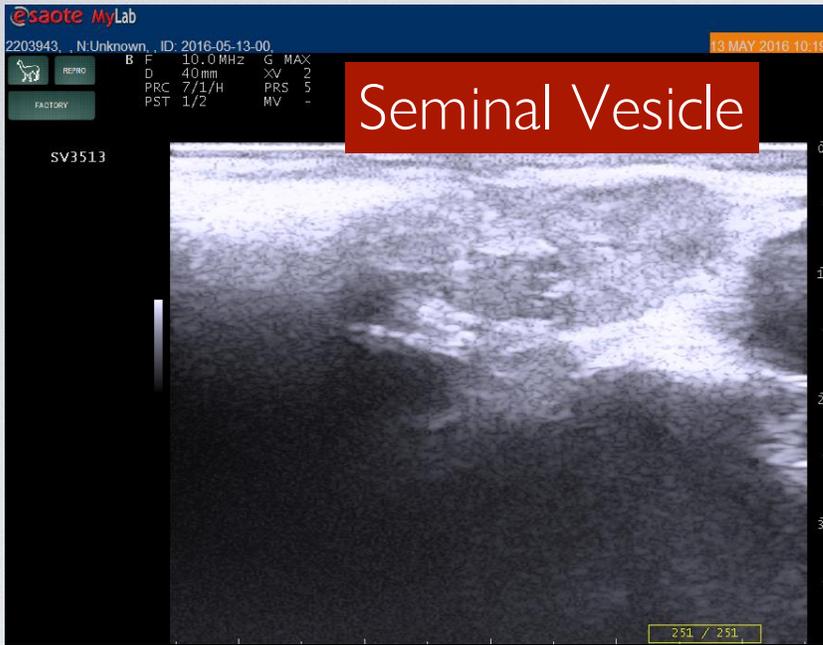
Frost bite



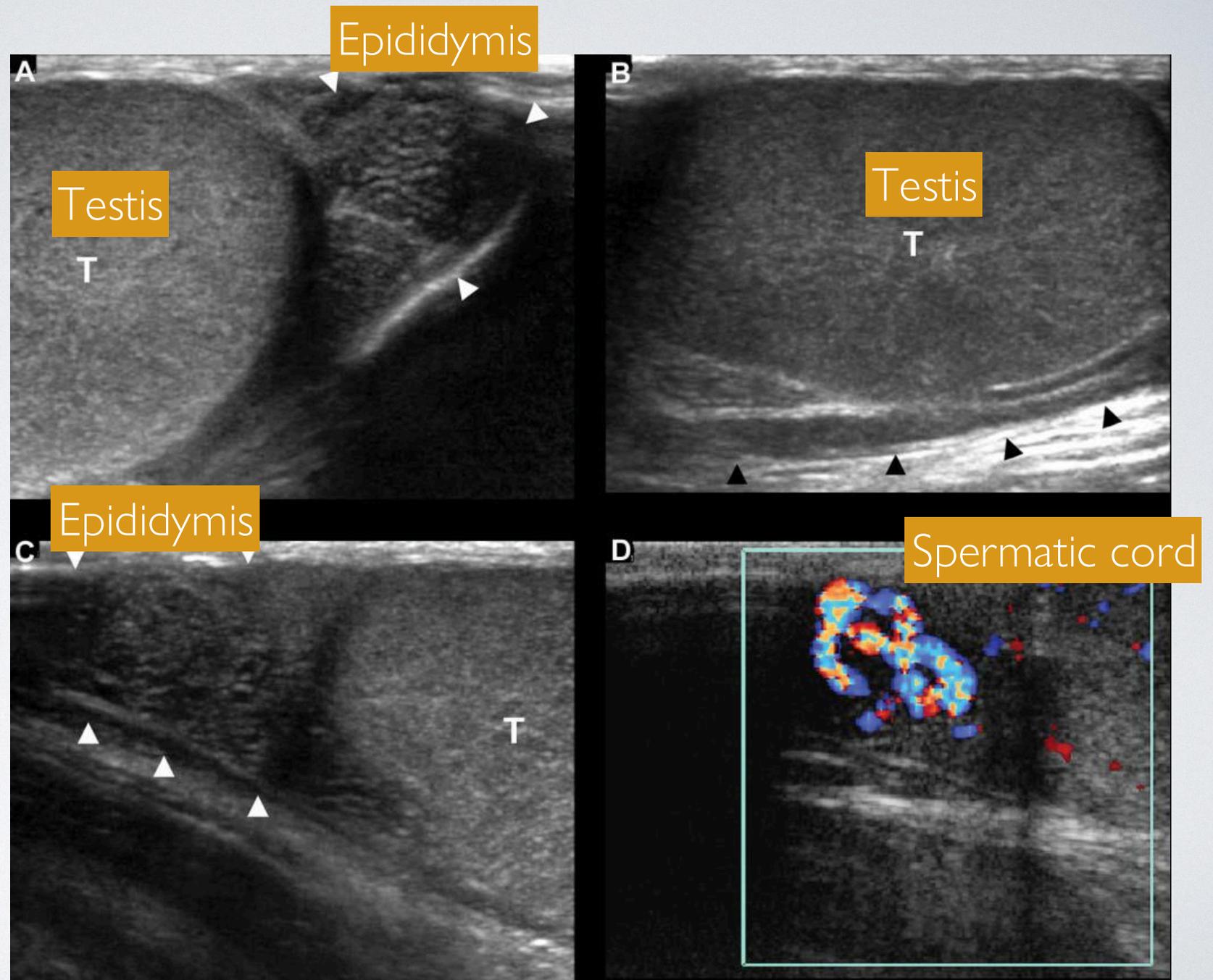
Hypoplasia

Androgen deficiency

when the number or length of seminiferous tubules is reduced or when there are no or insufficient germ cells.

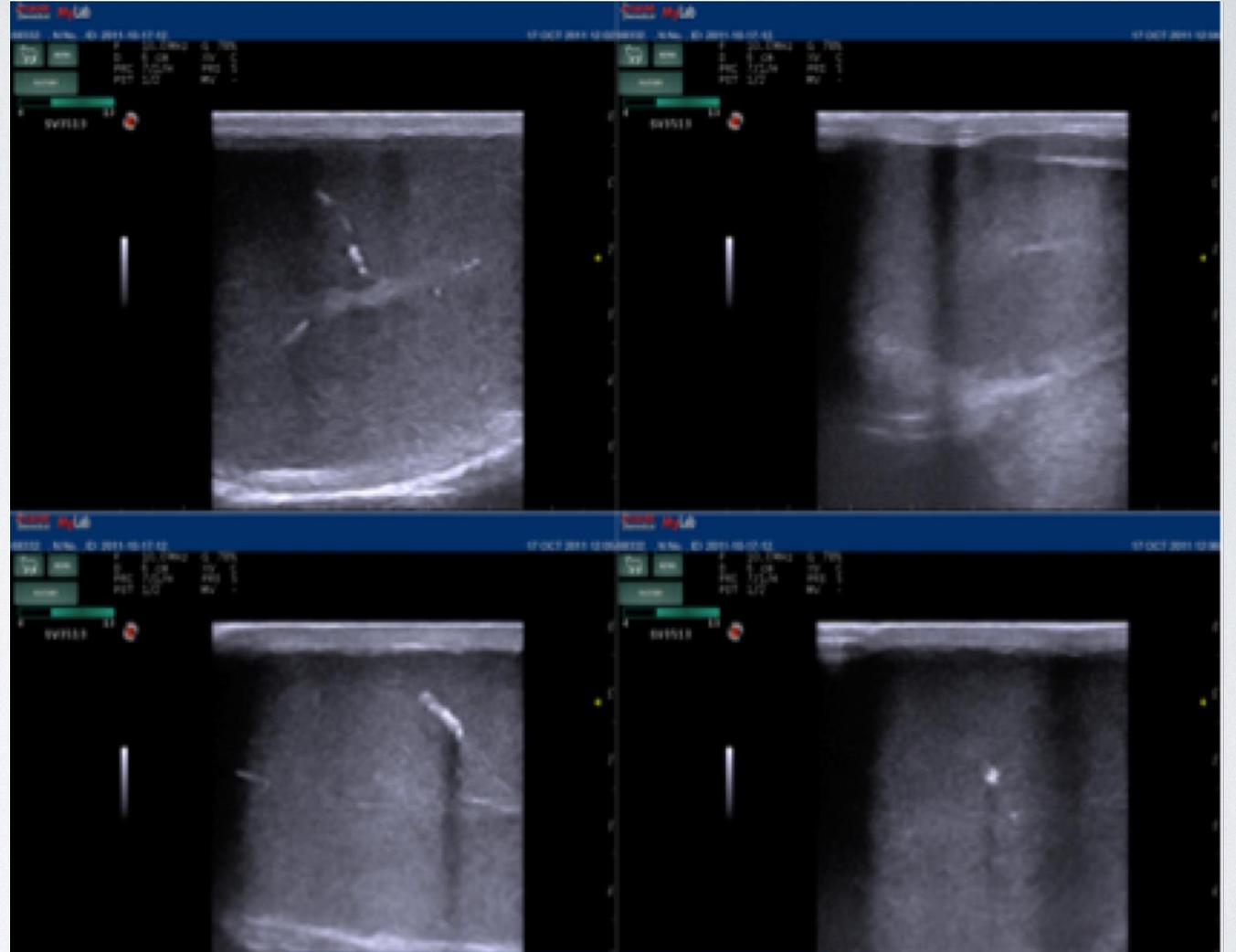


Pyhsiologic examination



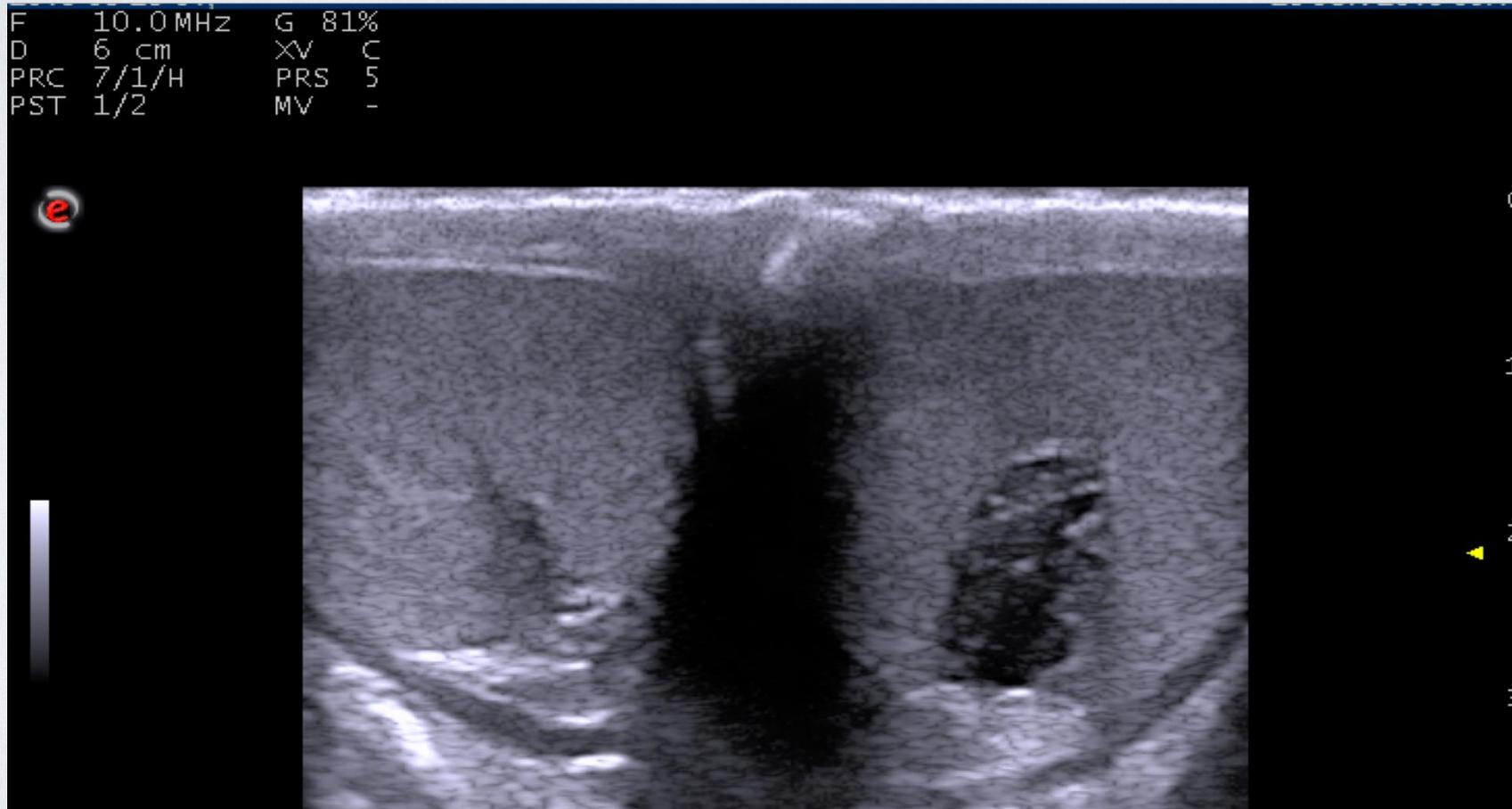
Diagnostic tool

Testicular mineralisation



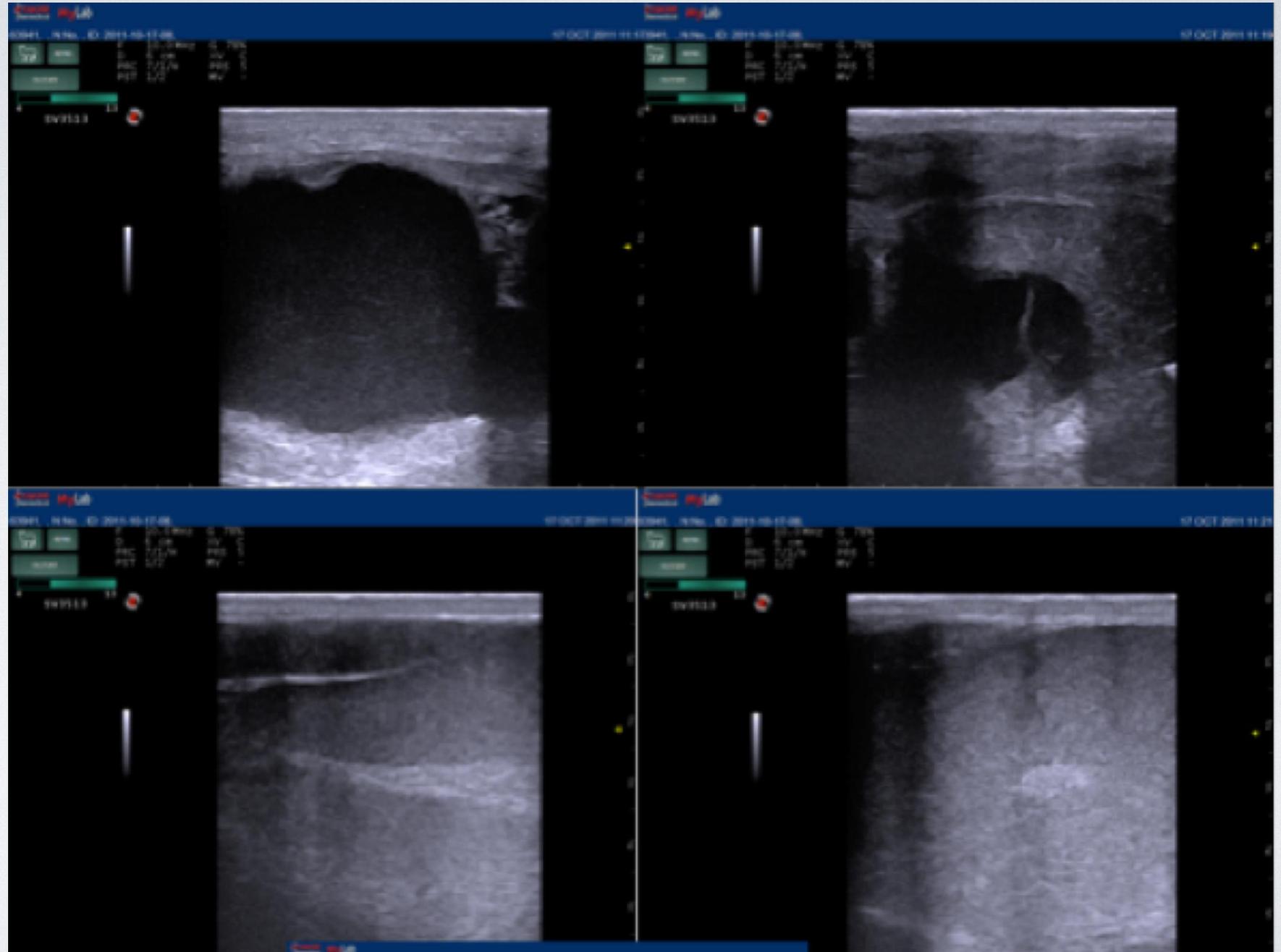
Diagnostic tool

TESTICULAR CYSTIC DEGENERATION



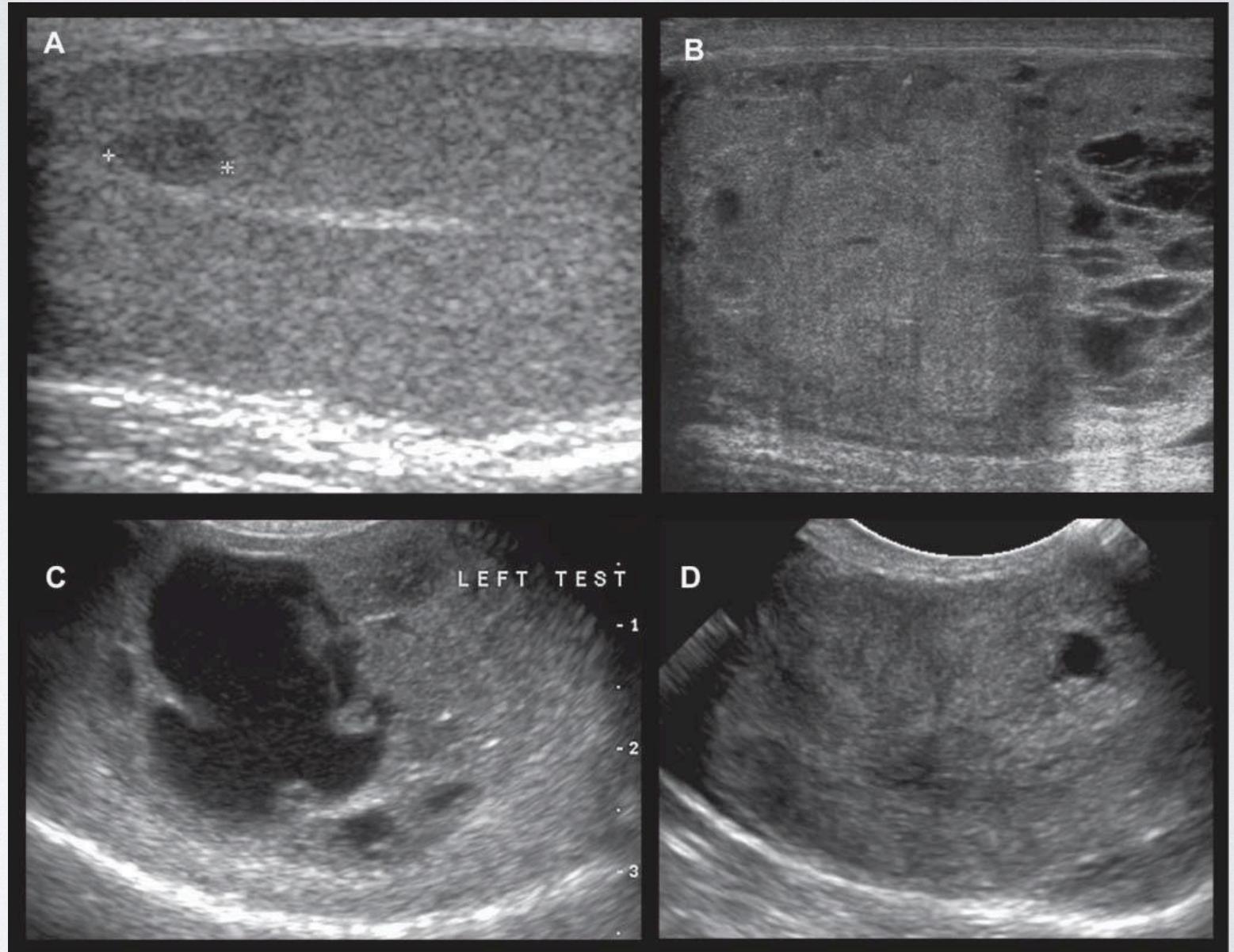
Diagnostic tool

Testicular cyst

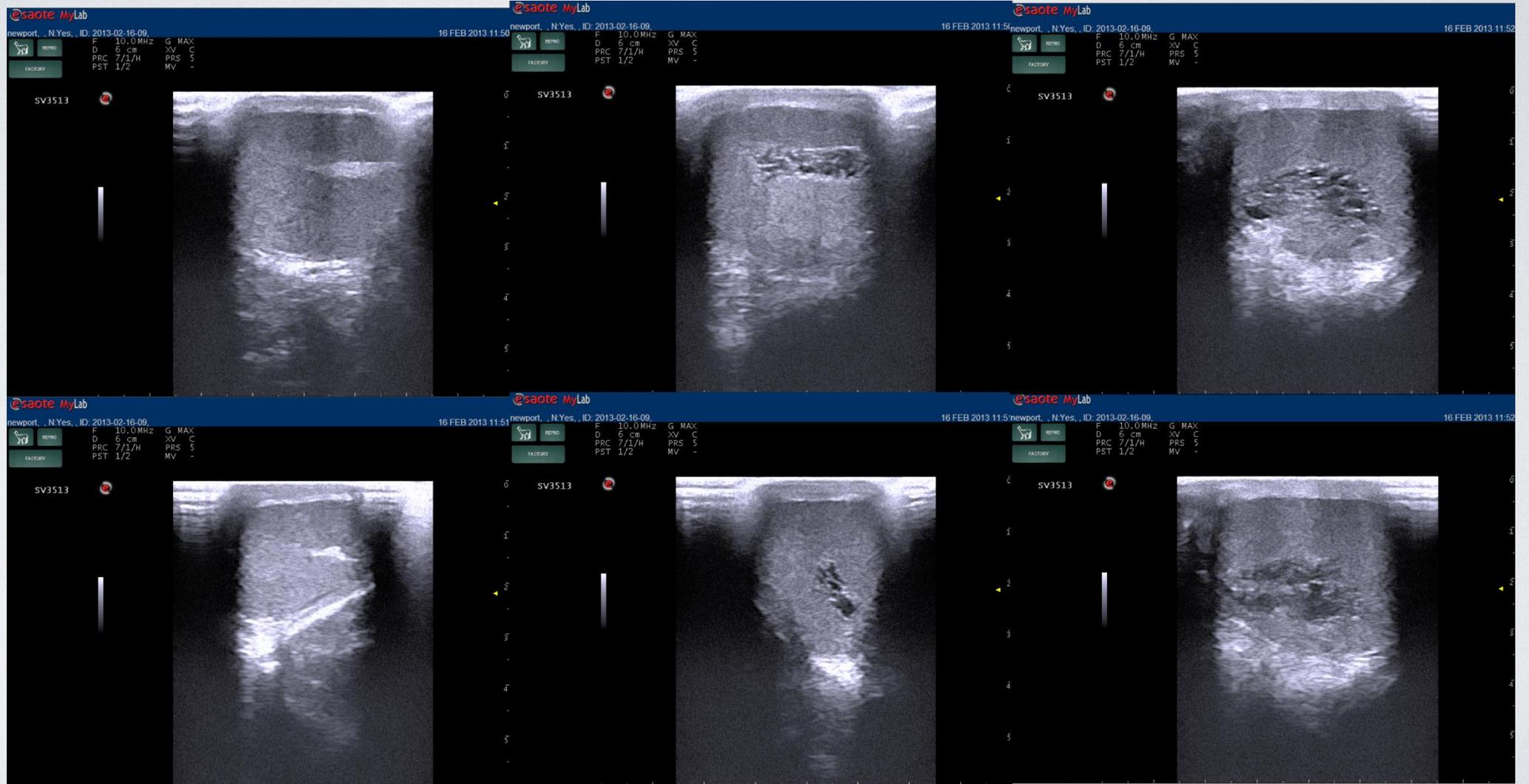


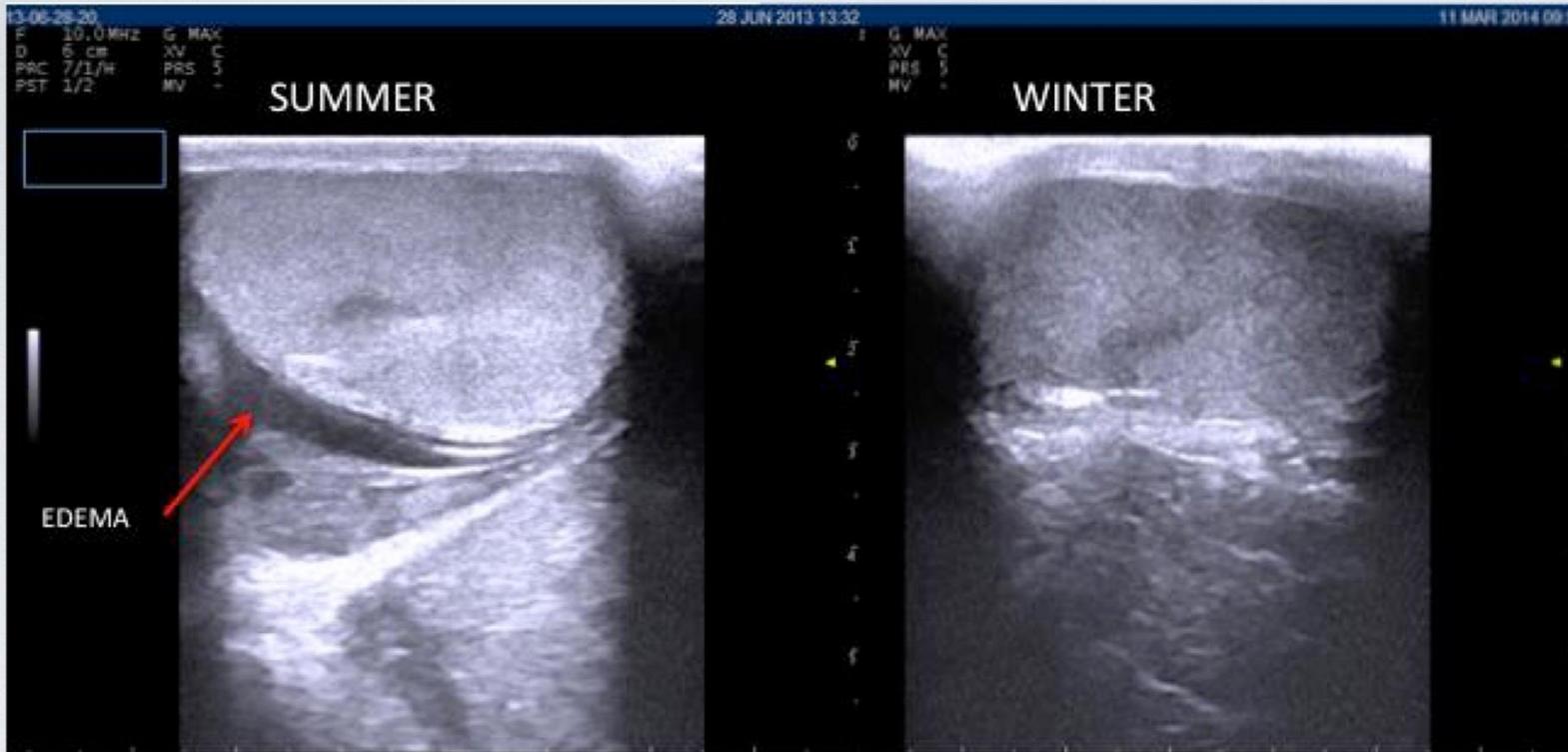
Diagnostic tool

Leyding cell tumor



Tubular ectasia



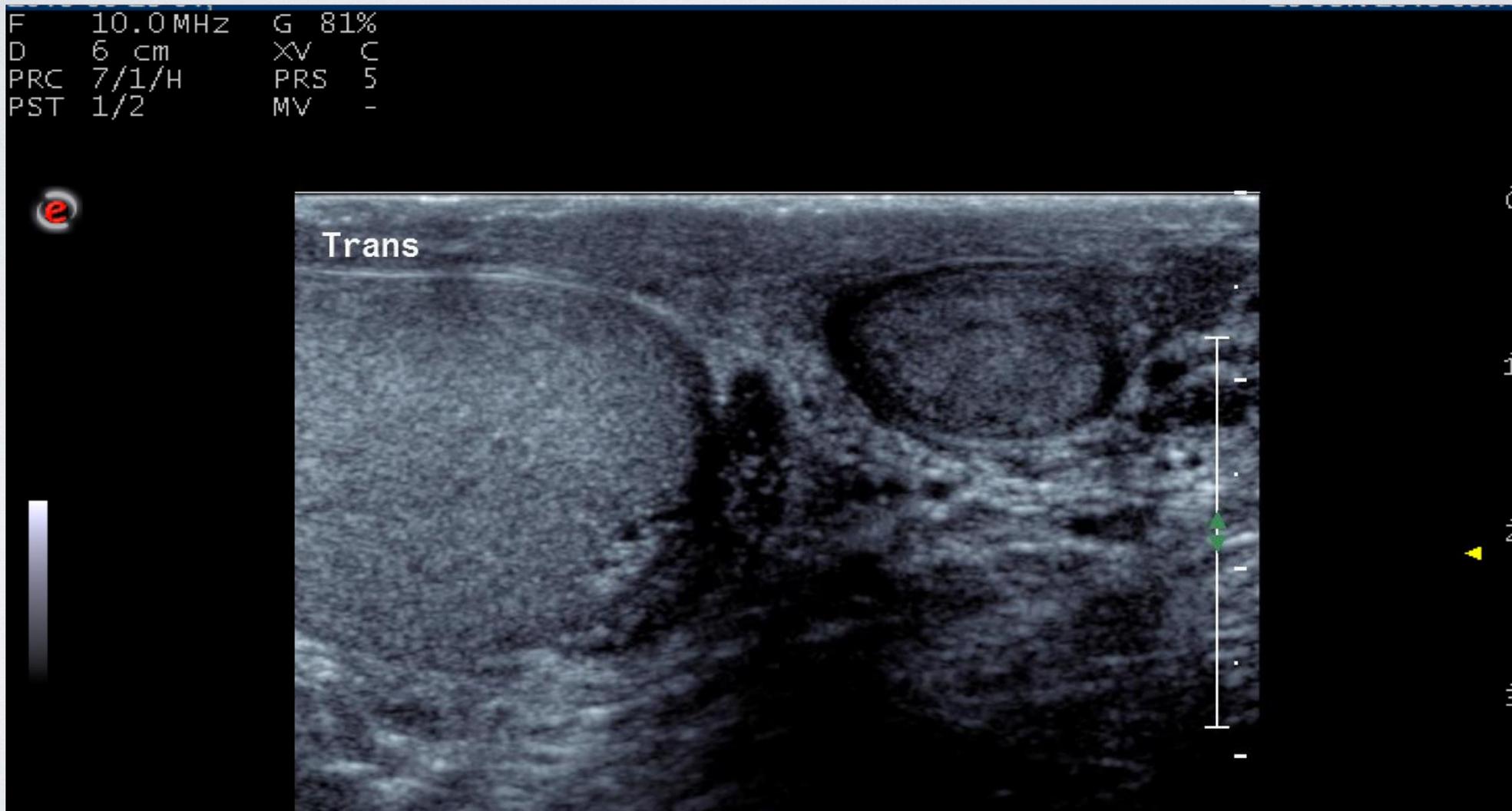


Pyhsiologic examination

Hematosel

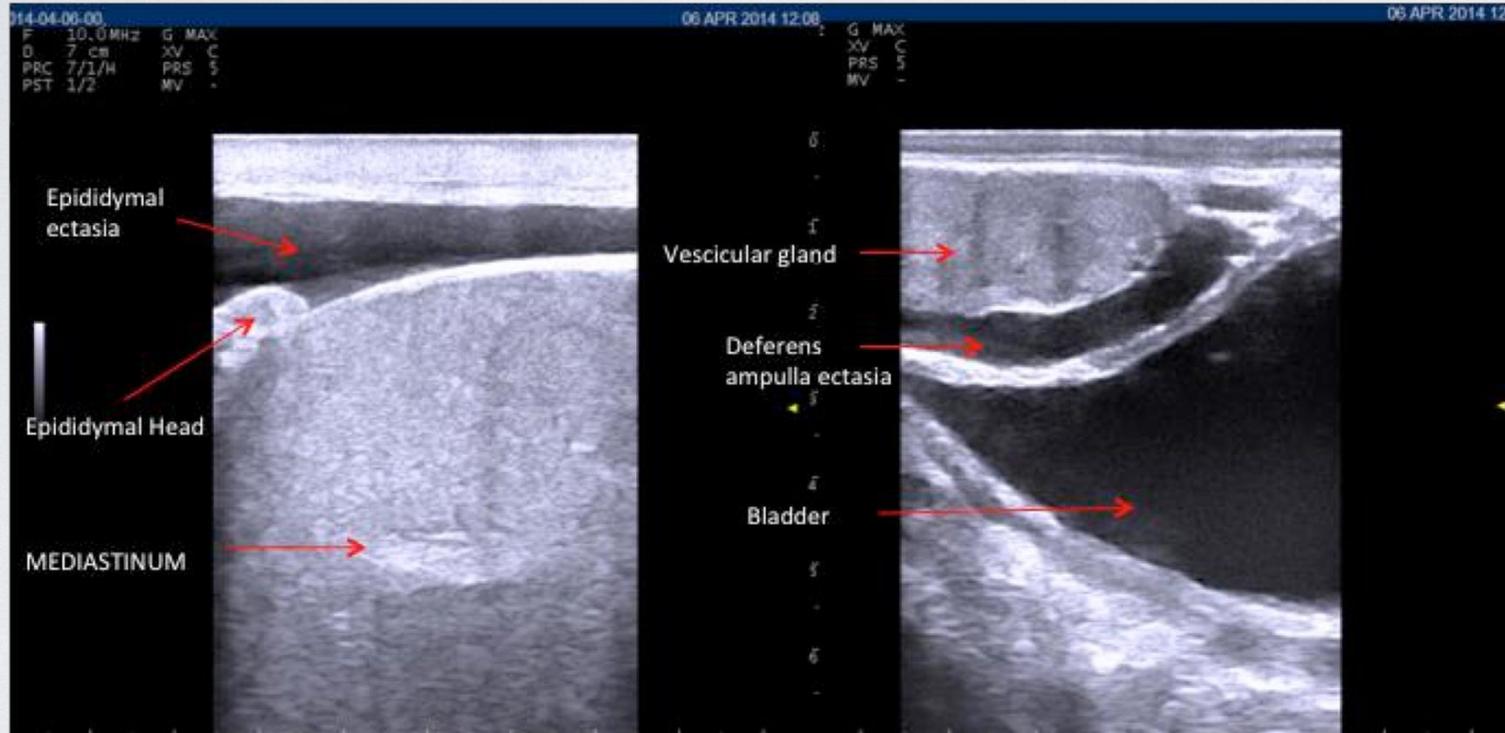
Diagnostic tool

Mono lateral testicular hypoplasia



Diagnostic tool

Complete ectasia of the tract (epididymal, deferental and ampullar) in a ram



- **Volume: 1 ml**
- **Colour: translucide**
- **Concentration: 221 x106 spz/ml**
- **Mass Motility: Absent**
- **motility: 0%.**

Diagnostic tool

Testicular Neoplasia



3. LIBIDO ASSESMENT

Libido: Sexual drive or intrinsic motivation to engage in mating behaviors.

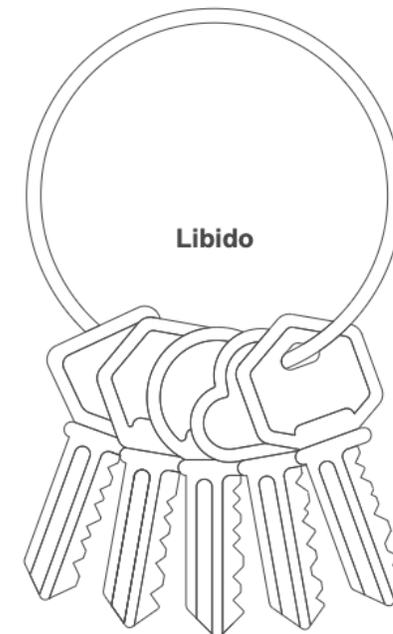
Even if Male is completely Healthy,

Influenced by **physiological**, **hormonal**, and **psychological** factors.

Key factors:

- Sexual pheromones
- Hormonal levels (e.g., testosterone in males)
- Age and health status
- Environmental conditions

Understanding the Multifaceted Influences on Libido



Physiological Factors

Physical aspects influencing sexual drive, such as pheromones.

Hormonal Factors

Hormones like testosterone playing a crucial role in libido.

Psychological Factors

Mental and emotional states affecting sexual motivation.

Age and Health

How age and health status impact sexual desire.

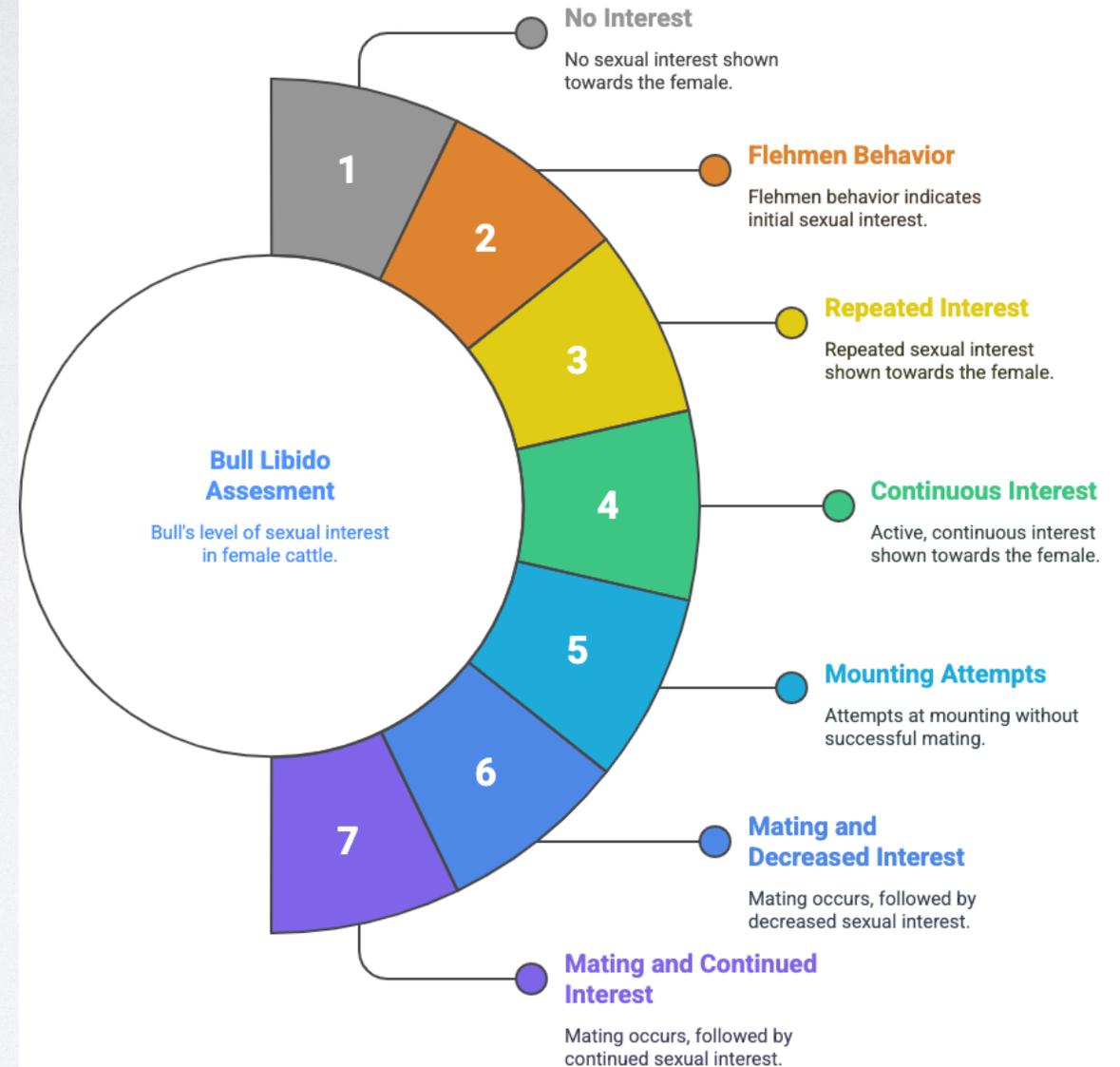
Environmental Conditions

External factors influencing sexual drive.

3. LIBIDO ASSESMENT

| Score | Description |
|-------|---|
| 0 | No sexual interest in the bull. |
| 1 | Sexual interest shown only once (e.g., flehmen behavior). |
| 2 | Sexual interest shown more than once towards the female. |
| 3 | Active, continuous interest shown towards the female. |
| 4 | One attempt at mounting (no mating). |
| 5 | Two attempts at mounting (no mating). |
| 6 | More than two attempts at mounting (no mating). |
| 7 | Mating occurs and sexual interest decreases after mating. |
| 8 | Mating occurs and an attempt at mounting or mounting behavior follows. |
| 9 | Two matings occur, and sexual interest decreases after the second mating. |
| 10 | Two matings occur, and continued sexual interest and mounting behaviors follow after the second mating. |

Exploring Bull Sexual Interest Levels



| Aspect | Stallion (Equine) | Bull (Bovine) | Ram (Ovine) | Buck (Caprine) | Dog (Canine) |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Key Behavioral Signs | Sniffs, flehmen, erection, vigorous mount, tail flagging at ejaculation. | Sniffing, flehmen, chin-rest, quick mount and ejaculation. | Sniffing, tongue-flick, pawing, rapid mount and ejaculation. | Sniffing, flehmen, blubbering, self-urination, quick mating. | Sniffing, licking, mounting, copulatory tie, vocalization. |
| Libido Assessment Methods | Teasing test, reaction time, scoring 0–5, dummy mount, testosterone test. | Serving capacity test, libido scoring 0–10, reaction time, BSE. | Serving capacity test, marking harness, libido rating, BSE. | Observation with does, marking harness, test mating, informal scoring. | Trial mating, reaction time, manual semen collection, vet exam. |
| Uses/Applications | Stud management, AI collection, infertility troubleshooting, breeding readiness. | Herd fertility management, bull-to-cow ratio, AI semen collection, selection. | Flock fertility, ram-to-ewe ratio, teaser use, genetics selection. | Doe synchronization (buck effect), herd fertility, semen collection. | Stud service planning, AI suitability, health or libido troubleshooting. |
| Challenges | Sensitive to environment, subjective scoring, safety during handling, seasonal dips. | Safety risks, dominance issues, subjective or missing data, seasonal effects. | Seasonal breeder, fast mating makes counting difficult, dominance masking. | Seasonal libido, dominance, rut aggression, limited formal data. | Environment-sensitive, no scoring system, stress, medical confounders. |